

Rate Assistance Program

For those of our customers who are struggling with financial hardship, we're committed to providing rate assistance. For more information about the program contact the Utility Billing Clerk.

Making Sure This Report Reaches Our Customers

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has informed water providers that having this report available on the City website meets delivery requirements as long as customers are notified of this option and those who would like a paper copy can request one. The City has decided to provide it in this way to conserve paper and save printing and mailing costs. If you would like to provide feedback about the delivery method or request a copy be mailed to you, please send an email to sara.ruhland@duvallwa.gov or call the Public Works staff.

Community Participation

You are invited to participate in our public City Council meetings and voice any concerns or suggestions you have about your drinking water. The City Council meets the 1st and 3rd Tuesdays of each month at 7:00 p.m. at the Riverview Educational Service Center, 15510 - 1st Avenue NE, Duvall.



Let Us Know What You Think!

Go to www.surveymonkey.com/r/SWPAnnSvy2018 and take our water conservation survey and enter to win a free home water and energy saving kit!

2017 Results

The results of monitoring in 2017 are shown on the following page. These results are parameters regulated by federal and state agencies. For other water quality information please contact the Public Works Department. We can also send you a list of the more than 200 compounds for which we tested for but did not find in our drinking water supplies. Water quality data for non-regulated parameters, such as pH, alkalinity, hardness, and conductivity, are also provided on SPU's website. Water quality monitoring data can be difficult to interpret. To make all the information fit in one table we use many acronyms that are defined below the table.



Conservation-Focused

Water conservation is important for us, our environment and future generations. Water conservation helps protect an important, shared natural resource. It keeps more water in our rivers for salmon, wildlife, and other environmental needs. Water conservation stretches our valuable water supply to meet the needs of our growing region, ensuring we'll have enough water for future generations. Using water efficiently can help customers keep water and sewer bills as low as possible.

To encourage efficient water use, the Saving Water partnership (SWP) - SPU and 18 water utility partners - set a six-year conservation goal: reduce per capita use from current levels so that SWP's total average annual retail water use is less than 105 million gallons per day (mgd) from 2013 through 2018 despite forecasted population growth. In 2017, customers met this goal, using 96.6 mgd.

Visit the Saving Water Partnership, www.savingwater.org, for more information on rebates, conservation tips, videos on fixing leaks and natural yard care, and more.

City of Duvall
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Small Town. Real Life.

Utility Billing Clerk:
Public Works:

425.788.1185 ext. 8090
425.788.3434

Annual Water Quality Report



Report for 2017

PW ID WA207508 Prepared July 2018

Where Your Water Comes From

The City of Duvall purchases all its water from Seattle Public Utilities (SPU). SPU provides many cities and water districts with water from two watersheds, the Cedar and the Tolt. All of Duvall's water comes from the Tolt Watershed. The water is filtered and treated and then travels through a supply pipe to Duvall and other eastside water districts along the way to Seattle. SPU owns or controls the watershed along with the U.S. Forest Service, and SPU owns and maintains the pipeline. Duvall, as a member of the Cascade Water Alliance, buys this water, and both Seattle and Duvall monitor and test it to maintain quality. There are eight sample stands throughout the city that SPU and Duvall use to test the quality of your drinking water every day.

Treatment Process

Water treatment of the Tolt supply consists of filtration, ozonation, chlorine disinfection, and fluoridation. Calcium oxide and CO₂ are added to help reduce the water's natural corrosive effect on plumbing. Filtration removes organic material and makes the water cleaner and clearer. Ozone kills tough potential pathogens like giardia and cryptosporidium.

Information from the EPA

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's Safe Drinking Water Hotline. Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immunocompromised persons — such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants — can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline.

Lead and Copper Information

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Duvall is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or on the EPA Safe Water website.

Lastly, remember that drinking water is typically only a minor contributor

2017 Water Quality Data – Tolt System						
Detected Compounds	Units	Levels		EPA Limits		Typical Sources
		Average	Range	MCLG	MCL	
Arsenic	ppb	0.4	0.3 to 0.5	0	10	Erosion of natural deposits
Barium	ppb	1.4	1.1 to 1.7	2000	2000	Erosion of natural deposits
Bromate	ppb	0.25	ND – 2	0	10	By-product of drinking water disinfection
Chlorine	ppm	0.89	0.79-1.06	MRDLG = 4	MRDL = 4	Water additive used to control microbes
Chromium	ppb	0.2	ND to 0.24	100	100	Erosion of natural deposits
Coliform, Total	%	0	0	0	5%	Naturally present in the environment
Fluoride	ppm	0.7	0.6 to 0.8	4	4	Water additive, which promotes strong teeth
Haloacetic Acids(5)	ppb	28.4	21.1-35.1	NA	60	By-products of drinking water chlorination
Total Trihalomethanes	ppb	28.9	17.1-41.7	NA	80	
Turbidity	NTU	0.04	0.01 to 0.2	NA	TT	Soil runoff
Untreated Water						
Total Organic Carbon	ppm	1.2	1.1 to 1.3	NA	TT	Naturally present in the environment

Note: *Cryptosporidium* was not detected in any samples from the Cedar or Tolt supplies (3 samples each).

Definitions	
MCL: <i>Maximum Contaminant Level</i> - The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.	MCLG: <i>Maximum Contaminant Level Goal</i> - The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MRDL: <i>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level</i> - The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.	MRDLG: <i>Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal</i> - The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
NA: <i>Not Applicable</i>	ND: <i>Not Detected</i>
NTU: <i>Nephelometric Turbidity Unit</i> - Turbidity is a measure of how clear the water looks. The turbidity MCL that applied to the Cedar supply in 2017 is 5 NTU, and for the Tolt supply it was 0.3 NTU for at least 95% of the samples in a month. 100% of the samples from the Tolt in 2017 were below 0.3 NTU.	ppb: <i>1 part per billion = 1 ug/L = 1 microgram per liter</i>
ppm: <i>1 part per million = 1 mg/L = 1 milligram per liter</i>	1 ppm: <i>=1000 ppb</i>
TT: <i>Treatment Technique</i> - A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.	



Lead and copper monitoring results (Tolt WSA)					
	MCLG	Action Level+	2017 Results*	Homes Exceeding Action Level	Source
Lead, ppb	0	15	4.0	0 of 51	Corrosion of household plumbing systems
Copper, ppm	1.3	1.3	0.15	0 of 51	
· 90th Percentile: i.e. 90 percent of the samples were less than the values shown. · + The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.					

to overall exposure to lead. Other sources include paint, soil, and food.

To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, the Department of Health and EPA prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. The Food and Drug

determine their occurrence in drinking water and potential need for future regulation.

EPA Safe Drinking Water Contact Information

Hotline: **800.426.4791**

Website: <http://www.epa.gov/safewater/lead>

Administration (FDA) and the Washington Department of Agriculture regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that must provide the same protection for public health.

Unregulated Contaminants

Unregulated contaminants are those for which EPA has not established drinking water standards. The purpose of unregulated monitoring is to help EPA